REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,289.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR ..... RS. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...RS. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance* ...	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ...	Rs. 5 0
Second do ...	,, 2 8
Third do ...	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...	8 As. per Line.
Second do ...	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ...	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 21st June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. WHITE, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

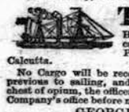
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 1st July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, (1,564 tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 28th June.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about 1st July.

THE fine s.s. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nominal), will be despatched as above. She carries both a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES, EXCLUDING LIQUORS.

To LIVERPOOL,	1st Class ...	Rs. 500
	Ditto. 2nd ,, ...	,, 300
To SUEZ	1st ,, ...	,, 300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,500 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. MATHEWS, Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of July. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

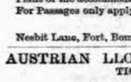
Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For Passages only apply to JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship GALATEA, 2,560 Tons, 250 H. P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th July. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£15 0
To Port Said.....	£23 6	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez.	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE ; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 9th June 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	.....	24
Suez	26	.....	.....	12
Port Said.....	28	.....	.....	9
Alexandria.....	29	.....	.....	9-10
Messina	50	.....	.....	14
Naples	50	.....	.....	14
Leghorn	50	.....	.....	14
Genoa	50	.....	.....	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa).....	52	.....	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1ST JULY 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1ST AUGUST 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 12	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CENTURION, Captain WIDDICOMB, from London, are requested to receive their GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the Captain will land the same in his boats immediately.

Captain WIDDICOMB will not hold himself responsible for any deficiency or damage to the Goods after they have left the ship's deck.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DUNPHAILE CASTLE, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain HILDER will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any Package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain Hilder, Ship Dunphaile Castle.

Bombay, 11th June 1872.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

RIMMEL'S ISLAND-ISLAND, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE, and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

RIMMEL'S DUDGEON OIL SOAP, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, HONEY, WINDSOR, and other TOILET SOAPS.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER COSTUME AND FLORAL CRACKERS, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S VIOLET, ROSE-LEAF, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS.

A liberal allowance to Shippers.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London ; 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris ; and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 10 lb. 50 inch.
2 ,, ditto 9 lb. 39 inch.
3 ,, Grey T. Cloth.
2 ,, Turkey Red Twist.
1 Case Turkey Red Muslin.
5 ,, Turkey Red and Yellow Prints.
1 ,, Fancy Toys.
2 ,, Mag Bitter.
5 ,, Eau de Cologne.
1 Second-hand Brougham.
1 ,, Phaeton.

On account of the concerned, just landed, ex steamer Yedo—

20 Cases Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Case White and Black Water-proof Coats and Leggings, just received overland.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th June 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at "Prospect Lodge," Khumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of a gentleman changing residence.

No Catalogue, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th June 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having received intimation of a number of FORGED Rs. 1,000 MADRAS CURRENCY NOTES being in circulation, thinks it right to CAUTION the PUBLIC against RECEIVING the SAME.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Published by Order,
A. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 18th June 1872.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons wishing to START a BULLOCK DAK between WUDWAN and RAJCOTE—the said Dak to consist of 3 classes : 1st class, shigrams on springs ; 2nd class, covered carts with or without springs ; 3rd class, common country carts suitable for poorer travellers or carriage of kit—are invited to communicate with the Undersigned at once, who will be happy to supply any required information on the subject.

H. L. NUTT, Captain,
Acting 2nd Political Assistant in charge N. D., Kattywar.

Wudwan, 15th June 1872.

GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET.	FENCING.	RACKET.
BATS.	FOILS.	BATS.
BALLS.	JACKETS.	BALLS.
BOOTS.	HAND GUARDS.	PRESSES.
GLOVES.	LUNGING PADS.	SHOES.
LEG GUARDS.	MASKS.	FIVES BALLS.
STUMPS.	SINGLE STICKS.	&c., &c.

And Sundries of every description,

BY BARTLETT, CLAPSHAW, DUKE, LILLYWHITE, PAGE & JEFFERIES,

On sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

IN the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of JAVERCHUND MANECKCHUND, adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Order made in the above matter on the 5th day of June 1872, by this Honourable Court, it was amongst other things ordered that all and every Creditors and Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent do within two months from the date of the sealing of the said Order (being the 14th day of June 1872), attend at the Office of HENRY GAMBLE, Esquire, the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and prove before him their or his claim or claims verified by Affidavits, and that all and every Debtors and Debtor to the said Insolvent's Estate do pay into the hands of the said Official Assignee the amounts due by them or him to the said Insolvent.—Dated this 15th day of June 1872.

JOHN MACPHERSON,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay.

J. & C. White & Co.'s SHERRIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER, an excellent light dry wine for general family use, per doz.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a full-bodied generous Dinner Wine	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well known "WHITE SEAL" brand), a richly flavoured mellow Wine...	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, a delicate and very dry, in high esteem among connoisseurs as the "Convent" Wine	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a soft, pure, delicate wine (genuine juice of the grape, which cheaper wines offered as Amontillado usually are not)	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO ; this *ne plus ultra* of Sherries may fairly be said to be unequalled for delicacy, dryness and aroma	44 0	48 0

J. & C. White & Co.'s PORTS.

FINE PORT, a sound good wine, with full body and flavour. Quarts, per doz	27 0	30 0
Do. Pints, ,, ...	16 0	18 0
SUPERIOR PORT, a first-class rich old wine, with fine bouquet. (Suitable for invalids.) Quarts, per dozen	34 0	38 0
Do. Pints, ,, ...	19 0	21 0

AGENTS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREAD

of every description for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

KOUSANIE TEAS

OF SEASON 1871-72.

Souchong and Kousanie Mixture.

Cash Rs. 4 Packet of 2 lbs. Credit Rs. 4-8

Hyson and Orange Pekoe.

Cash Rs. 2-4 Packet of 1 lb. Credit Rs. 2-8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

(CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE), LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness,	Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

TERMS.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury : exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for the BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY'S MILL, a CARDING MASTER; also a SPINNING MASTER, or one who is qualified to conduct both duties. None need apply who cannot produce the most unexceptionable testimonials. Applications, if accompanied by *Copies* of Certificates, will be received by

SORABSHAW DOSABHOY,
Secretary.

Girgaum, 15th June 1872.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious HOUSE on the Mount Road.—Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

STABLES TO LET.—Very airy and commodious STABLES TO LET, close to Elphinstone Circle. Apply at 107, Mody Street, to

M. H. MODY.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The Public are CAUTIONED against RECEIVING or DISCOUNTING any CHEQUES DRAWN in my favour.

J. C. PINTO,
Proprietor, Alexandra Hotel, Matheran.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MRS. C. LAUDER, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, has REMOVED to No. 27, Meadow Street, the house formerly occupied by RAGOO SHAMJEE, and opposite the Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—A SALE of EMPTY HOGSHEADS will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, and the two following days. The sale to commence at noon on each of the above days.

Conditions of Sale—Cash : and the lots to be removed on the conclusion of each day's sale.

W. T. REAYS, Captain,
for the Exec. Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Exec. Commissariat Office, 14th June 1872.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

FREERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this COMPANY will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 11th instant, to TUESDAY, 25th instant, inclusive.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June 1872. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses : also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

CHIEF OFFICES : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

FOR A MESSAGE TO	
BOMBAY ...	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA ...	10 8
MADRAS ...	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA ...	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.—EQUITY SIDE.

SHREECRUSTNA NARRONJEE ... Complainant.

vs.

BHAEE PANDRANG, WILKES HILL, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee of the Estate of WASSOODEW PANDRANG, an insolvent, NARRAYEN PANDRANG, TOOKARAM PANDRANG, and RUCKMABAEE, widow of the late Pandrang Pootlajee ... Defendants.

Pursuant to the decretal order made in the above cause and bearing date the 29th day of January 1869, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES PHILIP COOPER, Esquire, Acting Master in Equity of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Nineteenth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Shreecrustna Narronjee, Bhaee Pandrang, Wilkes Hill, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee of the Estate of Wassoodew Pandrang, an insolvent, Narrayen Pandrang, Tookaram Pandrang, and Ruckmabaee, widow of the late Pandrang Pootlajee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ten and eight-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage and building thereon, situate on the north side of Shaikody Lane, near Wittalwady, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhookeshwar, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 141, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 50, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Chintoo Luxumon, on or towards the south by the public road, on or towards the east by the house of Manockjee Cassiba, and on or towards the west by the house of Tribhowan Luckmidass, and which said premises were formerly and now occupied by the defendants Bhaee Pandrang, Wassoodew Pandrang, Narrayen Pandrang, Tookaram Pandrang and Ruckmabaee, widow of the late Pandrang Pootlajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Master, and at the Office of Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor for the complainant abovenamed, No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort.—Dated this 30th day of April 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Master in Equity.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE, REAR OF No. 4, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

VIRGINIA HONEY DEW TOBACCO.

This is the same quality of Tobacco which Tudor Company has imported for the past twenty years, and which has given universal satisfaction.

Indents from H. M.'s Troops promptly attended to.

PATENT TOBACCO CUTTERS.

Easily regulated to cut any Tobacco into any size wanted, from the thickness of a sheet of paper to 4 inches.

KEROSINE OIL, OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS.

Heavily plated on white metal and elegantly chased, entirely free from anything poisonous or injurious, and sharp strokes with pieces of ice will make no impression upon them. No household in India is complete without one.

AMERICAN ASH OARS, from 12 to 16 FEET LONG.

The above articles WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

HOTELS.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR

BYCULLA STATION,

and NOT for BORE BUNDER.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872. Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11. Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION. Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

WATERS, FOODS, BEERS, WINES, OPIUMS, SOILS, ORES, &c., analyzed and assayed by

WM. H. HARRIS, F.C.S.
Microscopical and Medical Analysis conducted.
Laboratory, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK, SURGEON DENTIST, (LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Arrests the loss of Hair,
Quickens its growth,
Cools and refreshes the Scalp,
Relieves Headache,
Diffuses a grateful Perfume,
And is one of the most pleasing Toilet Requisites yet invented.

Per Bottle Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in perference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division :—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this reason with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently seven six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity	..	..	..Rs.	100 0 0
4	,,	,,	.. ,,	125 0 0
6	,,	,,	.. ,,	150 0 0
8	,,	,,	.. ,,	175 0 0
10	,,	,,	.. ,,	200 0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s, Elphinstone Circle.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Superfine wheat flour		
Best sizing	do	Fresh.
Sizing	do	
Kerosine Oil, best quality.		
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 8 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.		
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.		
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.		
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.		
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.		
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.		
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.		
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.	
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.	
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.	
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.	
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.	
Rollers, Plates.	Pape for Mill use.	
Bundling Twine.	Iron Tanks of sizes.	
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.	
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED, PER STEAMERS "YEDDO" AND "XANTHO," A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

OILMAN STORES.

FRESH SALMON ...	per doz.	Rs.	13 0
KIPPERED do. ...	,,	,,	22 0
FRESH HERRINGS ...	,,	,,	7 0
KIPPERED do. ...	,,	,,	13 0
HERRINGS A LA SARDINES, large ...	,,	,,	20 0
Do. do. small ...	,,	,,	13 0
MACKAREL in SAUCE ...	,,	,,	15 0
ANCHOVY PASTE ...	,,	,,	9 0
ESSENCE OF ANCHOVY, ½ Pints ...	,,	,,	9 0
YORKSHIRE GAME PIES ...	,,	,,	21 0
Do. PORK do. ...	,,	,,	15 0
VEAL and HAM do. ...	,,	,,	15 0
DUCK and GREEN PEAS ...	,,	,,	15 0
OX CHEEK ...	,,	,,	12 0
OX TONGUES ...	,,	,,	60 0
ROAST BEEF ...	,,	,,	13 0
STEWED RUMP STEAKS ...	,,	,,	15 0
HARRICOT MUTTON ...	,,	,,	13 0
IRISH STEW ...	,,	,,	12 0
LAMB and GREEN PEAS ...	,,	,,	13 0
STEWED VEAL ...	,,	,,	13 0
VEAL CUTLETS ...	,,	,,	15 0
VEAL and GREEN PEAS ...	,,	,,	14 0
FRENCH TRUFFLES ...	,,	,,	36 0
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, small ...	,,	,,	18 0
Do. do. large ...	,,	,,	28 0
OXFORD do. small ...	,,	,,	16 0
POTTED MEATS, assorted ...	,,	,,	8 8
VEGETABLES do. ...	,,	,,	8 0
ASPARAGUS ...	,,	,,	16 0
BACON, in tins ...	per lb.	,,	1 4
CHEESE—HALF CHEDDER, in tins ...	,,	,,	1 4
SOUPS, assorted ...	per doz.	,,	9 0
TART FRUITS, assorted ...	,,	,,	8 8
JAMS, assorted ...	,,	,,	8 8
MARMALADES, assorted ...	,,	,,	8 8
JELLIES, assorted ...	,,	,,	9 8
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS ...	,,	,,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

No material change in the market to report.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,500 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	728½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	211½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	108
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
.....	£20	10 9 1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto	175
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,600
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	116
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	795
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,275
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,035
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	430
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,00
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,285
200	500	all	33do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,040
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,880	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	6,400
350	2,000	all	200 "	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	5,500	all	350 "	Fort Press Co.	9,300
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,075
300	1,000	all	200 ps.	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	250 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co	1,010
350	5,000	2,950	150 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,130
200	400	400	60 ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	605
100	2,500	all	250 ps.	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	850
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co	850
125	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,125

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co.	1,350
600	1,250	all	50p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
600	2,000	all	150 "	Alliance Spinning	2,415
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,525
900	1,000	all	20 "	Bombay United	820
1,000	150	150	20 "	Broach Mills	240
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Dharumsey Spinning	2,400 xd.
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	1,975
2,300	1,000	all	140p.a.	Manockji Nadirshaw	980
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Moorjee Spinning	1,010
800	2,500	all	225 "	Oriental	2,500
600	2,500	2,400	215p.a.	Royal	1,950

[* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
800	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	24
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Preacher & Co	430
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vargas Patent Slip Co	58

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
.....	95	19½	Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...		East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. to 3/4d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¾d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 16-8 to 16-8-3
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus "	2-3
Mexican Dollars	2-2
Five-Franc Pieces	2-2½
Bar Silver	1-7
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 19 oz. English 100 touch	16-12-6
AustralianGold 100 touch	15-12-6
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½ to 112¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104½
Four per cent	104½ to 104¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1895-97	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	101
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (₹ f. 80-) of 1871	90½ to 91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90½ to 91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond	90½

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—18TH JUNE.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolams & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta ¾ Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Tivoli	Greig	Liverpool, Feb. 28.
	Arabia (s)	Cabeora	Genoa, May 24.

The steamer Arabia, to Genoa, &c., were entered out for loading yesterday.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALEE, 18th June, 11-20 A.M.—H. M. S. Glasgow sailed for Mauritius yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH JUNE.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddo (s), 2 cases, glassware, Sullamanjee Rujbullay, 7 bundles iron, Geo W. Wheatley & Co.

Cospatrick, 4 cases white zinc paint, Heptoolx Allibhoy.

Khorasan, 117 bundles galvanized wire, King & Co.; 25 cases eau de lavende, Nowrojee Pestonjee & Sons; 9 cases earthenware, Laljee Rohimtoola Sullanaan & Co.

Centurion, 50 cases brandy, King. King & Co.; 4 cases hardware, Abdool Cadur Hybutbhoy; 204 boxes gunpowder, Aldridge Salmon & Co.; 150 boxes candles, Dawoodbhoy Abdoolbhoy.

Dunphaile & Stle, 70 casks beer, Alsen Riebe & Co.; 26 cases oil-manstores, Goolamhussen Jewanjee; 40 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Roodee, 100 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Kingdom of Fife, 5 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Palermo, (s), 34 cases brandy, Bounneville & Sibille.

Walmso (s), 6 hogsheads brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

Xantho (s), 13 cases brandy, Charles Lake.

Cospatrick, 54 cases paper, Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oriflamme, 14 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Morning Light, 50 tons old iron, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Jewraz Dhunjee.

Sir John Mandeville, 88 bales cotton, Chapsee Essu; 4 bundles linseed, Canjee Magjee.

Riga (s), 2,500 bundles coir yarn, S. S. Narelwalla.

Xantho (s), 32 bales cotton, Jewraj Coorjee; 160 cwts. horns, Mahomed Futta; 175 bales cotton, Goculdass Shamjee; 30 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 103 bales cotton, and 45 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 160 bales cotton, Remington & Co.; 64 bales cotton, Dolajee Luckajee; 17 bales cotton, Nurse Jaitha; 35 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee; 57 bales cotton, Pestonjee Bazonjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawur (s), 108 bundles hides, Peerbhoy Asser.

FOR TRIESTE.

Behar (s), 10 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

Arabia (s), 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Prince Waldemar, 1,425 bundles iron bar, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 1,400 bundles iron, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

750	pieces	Grey Shirtings, 40 inch 39 yds.	6 lbs.	4 7 0
500	" " "	40 " 39 "	7 lbs.	4 15 0
750	" " "	40 " 39 "	7 lbs.	5 0 0
1,500	" " "	40 " 39 "	8½ lbs.	5 11 0
1,000	" " "	40 " 39 "	8½ lbs.	5,12 6
1,000	" "	Madapollams 32 " 24 "	3 lbs.	2 4 0
2,400	" "	T. Cloths 29 " 24 "	4 lbs.	2 7 6

COTTON.

250	candies	Now Dhollera, ready ... ... Rs. 255
50	" "	" " ... ... " 258
50	" "	" " ... ... " 257

YARNS.

10,300	lbs.	Coloured Red No. 30 to 60 ... ... As. 15
3,000	"	Turkey Red " 30 to 60 ... ... " 27½
3,300	" "	" " 30 to 50 ... ... " 22

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 18th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 18th June, 2-20 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 17th June, 6-17 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 18th June, 1-5 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—18TH JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 18th June, 12-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th June, 1-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 18th June, 6-17 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 11 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th June, 4-35 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 42 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 18th June, 5-20 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 17th to 8 P.M. of the 18th June is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	13 56	0 11
" Galle	2 25	1 25
" Kurrachee	3 24	0 10
" Madras	2 52	0 5

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 18th June, 9 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·980, rainfall 1 inch 80 cents.

VINGORLA, 18th June, 9-45 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 2 inches 53 cents.

CARWAR, 18th June, 10-20 A.M.—Weather heavy rain, wind south, thermometer 77, barometer 29·96, rainfall 4 inches 70 cents.

MANGALORE, 18th June, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 82, rainfall 2 inches 18 cents.

TUTICORIN, 18th June, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, south-west, thermometer 93, barometer 29·720.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 18.

Rainey Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Madras Regiment, on leave from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 18.

Denton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

Broome, Lieutenant, 2-21st Fusiliers, on leave, to Fort St. George.

Tollemache, Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, to rejoin, to Poona.

Coney, Captain, 68th Light Infantry, to rejoin, to Poona.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	June 21	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	" 17	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Australia	" 29	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 14	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M.:—

Friday	June 21	Monday	Sept. 30
"	" 28	"	Oct. 7
"	July 5	"	" 14
"	" 12	"	" 21
"	" 19	"	" 28
"	" 26	"	Nov. 4
"	Aug. 2	"	" 11
"	" 9	"	" 18
"	" 16	"	" 25
"	" 23	"	Dec. 2
"	Aug. 30	"	" 9
"	Sept. 6	"	" 16
"	" 13	"	" 23
"	Sept. 20	"	" 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformin to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 28th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below:—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portunity may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Friday	July 5	Friday	July 12
"	Aug. 2	"	Aug. 9
"	" 30	"	Sept. 6
Monday	Sept. 30	Monday	Sept. 30
"	Oct. 28	"	Nov. 4
"	Nov. 25	"	Dec. 2
"	Dec. 23	"	" 30

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday	June 29	Tuesday Nov. 5
"	Aug. 12	" 19
"	" 26	" Dec. 3
"	Sept. 9	" " 17
"	" 23	" " 31
Tuesday	" 8	1873.
"	Oct. 22	" Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		*At 3 P.M.
Saturday	June 29	Saturday Sept. 21
"	July 27	" Oct. 19
"	Aug. 24	" Nov. 16
		" Dec. 14

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday ..... June 21 Friday ..... July 5

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday ..... June 14 Friday ..... June 28

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Poona, Nagotna, Mhoy, Khed, Ingoli, and Ruinagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8-30 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all the towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 8-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 12 noon. The Overland Mail for England is dispatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 o'clock at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on these lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	"	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	"	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	"	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	"	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WHITE—June 17th, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. W. Muir White, of a son.

DEATH.

GALE—June 16th, at Sanund, Kattywar, suddenly, J. Walter Gale, Esq., M. Inst., C. E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NORMAN—June 9th, at Bijnour, the wife of C. M. Norman, District Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOURCHIER—BARTLEMAN—At Shillong, by the Rev. George Lovely, M.A., Chaplain of Gowhatty and Shillong, Brigadier General George Bourchier, C.B., Royal Artillery, to Margaret Murchison, second daughter of the late Colonel Bartleman, Bengal Army.

MACNAGHTEN—HODGKINSON—June 11th, at Christ Church, Mozufferpore, by the Rev. John Richardson, Chester Macnaghten, Esq., to Isabella Julia, eldest daughter of Rev. G. C. Hodgkinson, South Lincolnshire.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERS—May 30th, at Mussoorie, Lieutenant Harry Molesworth Chambers, Royal Engineers, aged 25 years.

GARBETT—June 5th, at Attock, Edward Wilkinson Garbett, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshawur, of remittent fever.

PARSONS—June 13th, at Kussowlie, Elizabeth Maria, infant daughter of Major Q. D. Parsons, B. S. C., aged 1 year 2 months and 22 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JUNE, 1872.

IF it be true, as reported by the *Delhi Gazette*, that Lord Northbrook has taken the Financial Department in hand, we may hope to see it speedily raised to a state of greater efficiency. In the issue for the 13th instant our contemporary expresses himself very emphatically on the matter, but we think he has in some points let his pen run too fast. We have no doubt that many of the returns made by the Department are, because they are hastily prepared, full of error, but we are also very sure that the bulk of them are the result of carefully-kept accounts. It is scarcely fair, therefore, to describe the Department either as a "delusion" or a "snare," or to represent the figures of the Budget estimates as "perfectly untrustworthy." Like our contemporary we are able to speak with implicit confidence in the truth of our opinion, and we unhesitatingly state our conviction that the officers of the Department individually are as honest and capable as those of any other Department in the service. Native subordinates may "laugh at their Covenanted "superiors because of their ignorance of the first "principles of account," but these men should first remember who it was that taught *them* these principles. As a matter of fact, however, with scarcely an exception, the Covenanted officers of the Financial Department are hardworking, clear-headed, conscientious accountants—men who have mastered the principles of finance, and whose places could not be filled by any book-keeper, however eminent, who was not practically acquainted with the requirements and responsibilities of Government as well as the form and manner in which they conduct their business. And we can also bear the same testimony to the Uncovenanted officers of the Department. A large majority of them are men who have risen from its ranks, and they consequently bring a matured experience to bear to the discharge of their duties; whilst the remainder receive the training which is necessary for their future career. To test the qualifications of the senior officers of the Department, it has been recently ruled that they shall undergo two standard examinations, one before admission into the fifth class of the Department out of the probationary class, and the other before receiving promotion to the fourth class. And that these tests are of a strict character may be inferred from the fact that only one "probationer" and one fifth class officer have been successful in the examination lately held. But native and other subordinates alike in this country are, we are sorry to say, far too prone to think themselves superior to those above them. We happen to know that in the Financial Department there are clerks whose usefulness in the knowledge and working up of the details of the work of the special branch of the office in which they have served is undoubted, but whose labours, without the supervision of a "superior," would turn out a sorry appearance. We should indeed regret to see men of this class indiscriminately raised to the dignity of one of the gazetted appointments of the Department.

We do not know to what "unadjusted balances" the *Delhi Gazette* alludes, but, if none of the Covenanted or Uncovenanted officers of the Department are capable of undertaking the task of adjusting them properly, we have little hope of the ability of any outsider to take their place. We have no fear or doubt, then, as to the competency generally of the officers of the Department, or of the general excellence of its "system" of account. But there are defects which we should be glad to see remedied; one of the greatest our contemporary mentions, viz., the state of arrear into which the "Objection Statements" are settled. This is entirely owing to the haste with which the return of local accounts is required in Calcutta. According to present regulations accuracy is sacrificed to despatch, and item after item is consigned to the objection statement, rather than that the monthly account should be one day behind the date it is "due" in the Comptroller General's office. This sacrifice we consider to be a fatal mistake. With the competition which exists in the mercantile community, despatch is absolutely necessary, but with Government who have no rivals it is neither requisite nor advantageous to the interests of the State. A much larger margin should therefore at once be given for the preparation of all returns, and the first step will have been then taken to secure greater accuracy in the accounts. Next, some modification should be made in the present system of the review in Calcutta of all local statistics sent for incorporation into the Imperial Budget Estimates. All these statistics are prepared and carefully scrutinized by men thoroughly conversant with every need on the scene of action where each particular item of receipt and expenditure is assessed. But these figures are again subjected to review and alteration in Calcutta by financiers whose chief care seems to be endeavour to wheedle the public by a fair-looking sheet of Receipts preponderating over Expenditure. And, when "Deficits" arise, can any one wonder? But what requires Lord Northbrook's most careful attention is the "spirit of dis-"affection which exists in the Department," and which we cordially agree with our contemporary naturally enough paralyzes the efficiency of the most important Department under the Government of India. This discontentment has arisen, and is continued by the constant breaches of the *lex scripta* of the Department.

Within the last few years the Department has been reorganised at least three times, yet its rules have been repeatedly set aside to make way for some favourite. Three instances out of *many* will suffice to show the injustice which has been done. 1. A probationer, who by the rules is not entitled to entrance into the Department until the lower standard has been passed, which he has not yet done, stands at this moment gazetted over the heads of men as a Deputy Accountant General acting in the second class of the Department. 2. An officer who for years has been acting in the third class, and who has been for the last two years Deputy Accountant General in independent charge of an office of account, on a full vacancy lately occurring in the third class, has been passed over in favour of an officer junior to him. 3. An officer who only joined the Department in and who was gazetted as having passed the higher standard, has just been appointed to act in a much-coveted third class appointment over the heads of many of his seniors. We confidently appeal to Lord Northbrook at once to investigate the present position and claims of each officer in the Department, and so give to each his due, especially watching the interests of those who have no friends in Council. It is simply impossible for men to work with proper energy when their spirits are broken in the manner we have described, and we earnestly hope his Lordship will see and enquire and judge for himself.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

As an instance of the way in which an absorbing passion for increasing land-assessments has taken possession of the minds of Government officers in this Presidency, we may notice the argument used by Mr. E. P. Robertson in favour of the Carwar Railway, that the value of land all along the line would be greatly increased, and that consequently the Revenue Survey Department would be enabled to bleed the ryot much more freely. We doubt very much if the construction of the line would have the effect suggested; but did it not occur to Mr. Robertson that on the whole the ryots would prefer going without a railway to having their rents raised?

THE *Times of India* has begun to discuss once more the question of Docks vs. Piers, and to repeat objections to Mr. Ormiston's scheme which were brought forward in these columns weeks or months ago, and which were finally answered at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce when Captain Henry gave evidence in favour of Mr. Ormiston's belief that the approach channel to the deep water basins can be kept open by dredging at a very small cost. There are weak points, of course, in every scheme; but the whole question of supplying adequate accommodation for the shipping of this port has been fairly and comprehensively considered, and the balance of advantage is certainly with Mr. Ormiston's scheme, if only because it is matured and there is a good chance that it may be speedily carried out. If there were any hope of shaking off the burden of the Elphinstone property, we should gladly join with the *Times of India* in re-opening the agitation against saddling the trade of Bombay with the cost of that shameful bargain. But it seems to us more prudent to make the best of a bad job than to begin a fresh correspondence that might go on for years without result, the port meanwhile paying interest on the debt and having its property left unimproved.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRITISH ARGUMENT.

THE BALLOT BILL.

FRANCE.

THE ALABAMA ARBITRATION.

THE BANK OF BENGAL AND GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, 17TH JUNE, 10-40 P.M.

Earl Granville in the House of Lords this evening and Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons stated that the British Argument had not been presented to the Geneva Arbitrators, and that an adjournment had been demanded.

The Lords are discussing the Ballot Bill, and have adopted several probably fatal amendments, introduced by the Duke of Richmond.

OBITUARY.—Doctor Norman Macleod.

LONDON, 18TH JUNE.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* says that America will oppose an adjournment of the Alabama Arbitration unless the British Argument is filed.

The weather in England is at present brilliant.

PARIS, 18TH JUNE.

The negotiations between Count Arnim and M. Thiers are progressing favourably.

GENEVA, 17TH JUNE.

The second meeting of the Arbitration Tribunal was held to-day. The representatives of England and America were present during the first part of the debate, but the Arbitrators afterwards deliberated alone. The Tribunal has been adjourned till Wednesday next. The result of the discussions is at present entirely unknown.

LONDON, 18TH JUNE.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Grant Duff in answer to a question put by Mr. Crawford said that the purchases of bills by the Bank of Bengal on behalf of Government were insufficiently authorised. It was unnecessary however to cancel them

Baroda, Captain D. Rennoldson, at 5 P. M. yesterday:—Mr. W. Bell Asphwall, Mr. and Mrs. Hallifax and two children, Mr. R. Coughey, and Mr. J. Brigg.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	JUNE.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
9 59 m	6 0	Wednesday ... 19	3 13 m	2 3
9 31 a	4 5		3 54 a	2 9
10 47 m	6 10	Thursday 20	3 39 m	3 3
10 17 a	4 8		4 42 a	3 0
11 33 m	7 7	Friday 21	4 45 m	3 11
11 7 a	5 0		5 39 a	3 4
0 19 m	7 10	Saturday..... 22	5 32 m	3 3
11 53 a	5 2		6 19 a	3 8
1 5 m	7 10	Sunday 23	6 21 m	3 1
0 51 a	5 0		7 8 a	4 1
1 33 m	7 10	Monday..... 24	7 14 m	3 4
1 29 m	4 4		8 3 a	4 2
2 42 a	6 10	Tuesday..... 25	8 4 m	3 0
			9 0 a	4 1

Moon—Full, 21st, 11h. 48m. A.M.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley :—

TRICUMDAS MADHOWJEE V. VEERJEE JAIRAM.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, for the plaintiff, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 5,481, balance admitted to be due on an adjusted account. A written statement had been put in, but really there was no defence in the case. Defendant now alleged plaintiff was not entitled to recover. He (defendant) and one Dossa were appointed executors under his father's will, but neither had come forward to prove the will.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, for the defendant, said there was no cause of action.

The Judge—I have seen the written statement. I think it is a long cause.

The case was transferred to the long-cause list. Costs to be costs in the cause.

PRAGJEE DHUNJEE V. COOVERBAEE, WIDOW.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,178 for money lent and advanced to Nurseydas Gopaldas, defendant's late husband, whose executrix she was. Nurseydas had transactions with plaintiff, of whom he borrowed money. He died about a year ago. The Court gave decree for plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

SULEIMAN HAJEE ABBA SATTAR V. SORABJEE TEMOOLJEE.

None of the parties appeared. The case had been struck out by Judge's order made in Chambers.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases, in which there was no appearance on either side, were dismissed :—Chundoo Raghoonathjee v. Bapoojee Narayen Sett ; the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank v. Gunputrao Raghoba.

HAJEE VAREEN HAJEE AND OTHERS V. KHOJA MERALLY DHURUMSEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang appeared for plaintiffs. Mr. Starling for defendants. Mr. Lang said that the dispute was one about an adjusted account, and he opposed the application to transfer the case to the long-cause list because his clients had only been served with a written statement that morning. Mr. Starling said that although there appeared to be nine defendants, yet there were more than twenty, and consequently, Act X. of 1866 (Indian Companies' Act) prohibited the suit from being brought. But independent of this objection the defendants denied that they received as much salt as the plaintiffs claimed value on, and witnesses could be found in Surat to prove that the bags weighed considerably less than they ought to have weighed. Mr. Lang opposed the application for twelve months' time to allow these witnesses from Surat, as he was of opinion this would only be a premium for perjury, and the case was clearly a fraudulent one. Mr. Justice Bayley, however, ordered the case to go into the long-cause list. Costs to be costs in the cause.

KHULUKDHENA KHULPHANDJOY V. KHATHEJABEEBEE.

This was a question of account on the rents of certain properties, and the matter was ordered to be referred to the Commissioner.

MEHJEE BURJORJEE V. DEEPCHUND FUTTAH AND ANOTHER.

Warran appeared for the plaintiff and applied for adjournment till the 20th August in order to serve the summons against the defendant. Granted.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GIBBS.)

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE V. HENRY STANLEY.

There was no appearance on either side, and the case was called out and dismissed.

MANOOPRAM HURREEWUNDASS V. NAVALCHUND CODYCHUND.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover Rs. 4,657, the balance of money due from defendant for goods supplied by the plaintiff. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 4,657, with interest and costs.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

There was no appearance on either side in any of the following cases, which were accordingly dismissed :—Bhaeckbace, widow v. Hassumbhoy Cadurbhoy ; Hurkoonatha v. Hajee Ibrahim Hajee Dada ; Goolabchand Tarrachund v. Navalchund Codychund ; The Union, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank v. Endurjee Nowlchund ; The same v. Jumnadas Sevakial ; The same v. John Feliciano Vaz ; The same v. Dhirajlal Dhoorradas.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GREEN.)

There were a few cases on his Lordship's board, which were postponed or struck out for want of appearance.

A VERY CURIOUS CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

The Session Judge of Sattara, Mr. R. F. Mactier, recently tried a very strange case in which one Annapa Surgonda, the police patel of Doodgaum, in the district of Sattara, had been charged by his brother-in-law, Nowgonda, with the offence of robbery, as defined by sections 390 and 392 of the Penal Code. The trial commenced on Thursday last, and the evidence for the prosecution occupied the whole of that and the following day. Mr. J. D. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham, vakeel, High Court, were specially engaged from Bombay to defend the prisoner. The complainant told a very strange story about the robbery, and stated that on the 1st June 1871 his brother-in-law, the accused, came over to the place where he (the complainant) had put up for two or three days, in the village of Doodgaum, and demanded the production of a certain bond passed to the complainant by a third party. The accused was accompanied by some twenty-five persons and made this strange demand in the broad daylight at 3 o'clock P.M., in presence of a large number of people. Accused then caught the complainant by the throat and snatched from his hands a bundle of some 60 bonds and ran away with them. The value of the bonds was about Rs. 5,000. The complainant further stated that on the night of the same day negotiations were proposed and accepted by the parties, to the effect that the accused should return the bonds on receiving Rs. 800 from the complainant. Strange to say, the complaint on which the present proceedings were taken had not been made till some five months after the date of the alleged robbery. The occurrence took place at the house of one Koosabai, sister of the accused Annapa, where the complainant was staying at the time. Koosabai is a widow, her husband having died about six years ago. The complainant likewise is a widower, and, being free from the retraints of married life, has been in the habit of leaving his own village, which is some 17 miles from Doodgaum, and staying very frequently in the house of the said Koosabai. Koosa admitted in her evidence that her brother, the accused, had remonstrated with her against her too great intimacy with her brother-in-law, the complainant. The prisoner's advocates cross-examined the complainant and his witnesses in a very severe and searching manner, and showed by their evidence that the charge had been trumped up against the police patel, because of his remonstrance with the complainant against his improper intimacy with his (prisoner's) sister Koosa. Mr. Mactier very carefully examined and weighed the evidence and acquitted the prisoner, observing that the whole case was got up by Newgonda (complainant) with a view to ruin and disgrace his brother-in-law. On the application of the prisoner's counsel, the Session Judge gave his sanction to prosecute the complainant for having brought a false charge against the police patel.

A PROFITABLE PATIENT.—M. Latour, referring to the death of M. Cherest while still young, mentions a singular patient who contributed to his income 14,640f. per annum, and in leap-years 14,640f. This patient, a well-known person in the mercantile world, had a terrible fear of dying, and besought Cherest to pay him a visit while in bed every morning at 9 o'clock, his fee being 40f. per visit. Cherest consented, and for several years paid his daily visits, always receiving his 40 francpieces. During the last years of his life this patient, a very old man, became really ill, and exacted first two visits a day, then three, and then four, always paying his 40f. for each.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR FIRST QUARTER OF 1872.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Public Health Dept., Bombay, 22nd May 1872.

To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—In forwarding the report for the first quarter of 1872, I must apologize for the delay that has taken place in submitting it. This has arisen from various causes, partly from my anxiety to make use of the new figures supplied by the rough totals of the late Census, and from having delayed to write the annual report for 1871 from the same cause, and partly from having to finish that before commencing this report, whilst the press of current work has occupied my time very fully.

In the quarter ending 31st March 1872, the total number of deaths amounted to 5,084, or exclusive of still-born, to 4,927, being 693 more than the corresponding quarter, and 1,013 more than the last quarter of 1871. It is also more by 392·6 than the average number of deaths during the first quarter of the preceding 20 years. The healthiest week in the quarter was that ending 2nd January, when 332 deaths were registered, equal to an annual rate of mortality of 26·69 per 1,000. The greatest number of deaths was registered in the week ending 26th March, when 431 deaths were recorded, equal to an annual rate of mortality of 34·65 per 1,000. The average annual rate of mortality in this quarter was 30·47 per 1,000 as compared with 26·19 of the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and against 24·21 per 1,000 of the fourth quarter of 1871. It will thus be seen that the past quarter has been an unhealthy one, as even after eliminating the deaths from small-pox, which has been present in an epidemic form, the annual rate of mortality from all other causes was 26·7 per 1,000.

The calculations of the above rates of mortality are based upon the population of the city as given (subject to final revision) by the Census of 1872, when it is stated to have amounted to 646,636 persons.

2,594 deaths were registered as having occurred among males, and 2,333 deaths among females, being in the proportion of 111 males to 100 females.

Of the above 2,664 were born in Bombay, 2,217 elsewhere, and in 46 cases the places of births were unknown,

3,330 bodies were buried.
1,293 „ „ burnt.
299 „ taken to the Towers of Silence.

The subjoined table will show the deaths registered under the different headings according to the nomenclature published under the authority of the Royal College of Physicians :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.
General Diseases.				
A.	807	750	1,046	2,603
B.	202	237	247	686
Local Diseases	548	452	431	1,401
Conditions not necessarily associated with General or Local Diseases	125	114	97	336
Accidents and Violence	22	17	17	56
Unspecified Causes	1	1	...	2
Total	1,675	1,571	1,838	5,084

Note.—Section A includes small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, cerebro-spinal fever, enteric fever, relapsing fever, remittent fever, ague, simple continued fever, cholera, diptheria, hooping-cough, mumps, influenza, hospital gangrene, erysipelas, pyæmia, puerperal fever &c.

Section B includes rheumatism, gout, syphilis, cancer, tumours, lupus, rodent ulcer, leprosy, scrofula, purpura, scurvy, anæmia, chlorosis, general dropsy, beriberi, &c.

During the quarter small-pox carried off 601 persons, being 293 more than the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and 573 more than the last quarter of 1871. It is also more by 379·2 than the average of twenty years.

From measles there were 109 deaths, or 2·1 less than the average, but 53 more than the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and 88 more than the last quarter.

1,849 persons died from fever, being 433 more than the corresponding quarter, and 137 more than the last quarter of 1871, but 313 less than the average of twenty years.

Of the above deaths 3 were registered as having occurred from enteric fever, 1 from simple continued fever, 258 from ague, and 1,587 from remittent fever.

The deaths from cholera amounted to 13, being 133 less than the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and 28 less than the last quarter. It is also less by 445·5 than the average of twenty years.

Diseases of the nervous system accounted for 450 deaths, or 62 more than the corresponding quarter of 1871. Diseases of the respiratory system caused 370 deaths, which is 171 less than the first quarter of 1871, and 56 more than the last quarter. From diseases of the digestive system 498 deaths were registered : out of these 158 died from diarrhœa, or 61·5 less than the average; and 262 from dysentery, or 75·1 more than the average of twenty years.

There were registered during the quarter the births of 1,634 males and 1,483 females, or a total of 3,117 children.

The number vaccinated during the same time, as I learn from the returns, furnished through the courtesy of the Superintendent General of Vaccination, was 4,105 ; of these 3,662 were successful, 236 were doubtful, and in 207 cases the operation failed.

In accordance with the terms of the resolution of the Bench of Justices, passed at the special general meeting held on the 6th March, I terminated the connection of the department with the working of the Contagious Diseases Act on the 12th March, and handed over all the books, papers, and stock in my charge on the 20th idem to Dr. Partridge, who had been appointed by Government to take charge of the Preventive Establishment. The working of the Act ceased on the 30th March, after having been in operation for nearly 2 years. It is a matter of regret to me that Bombay should be only one of the Presidency Towns in which the Act has fallen into abeyance. I trust that at some future date it may be revived on a more comprehensive and thorough basis than the wording of the rules made under sections 5, 11, and 21 permitted.

Details of the various works performed by the Health Department during the quarter will be found in the returns.

The most important event during the quarter has been the epidemic of small pox, which has prevailed with such virulence, and which in the absence of Legislation we have been so powerless to control. I am in strong hopes that the aid the Government has at length promised to give us will prevent our ever having to record such a severe outbreak again.—I have, &c.,

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

FATAL THUNDERSTORM AT DEOLALEE.

A DEOLALEE correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes on the 13th inst. :—

At about 3-15 P.M. yesterday a storm suddenly commenced with heavy rain, hail and thunder, increasing in violence momentarily, until it reached its climax at about 3-45 P.M. The thunder in the meantime was something awful, and the hailstones fell thick and large, such as have never been seen before by the oldest person in the station. In some instances they were as large as an ordinary hen's egg, and in many instances even larger. Meanwhile a dreadful flash of lightning, followed instantaneously by a more dreadful thunder clap, came and struck No. 7 Abyssinian hut, passed down through the roof, and, as the occupant asserts, seemed to explode like a shell, and flew in different directions, one streak taking the direction to the right, another to the left, and one straight through the hut. The streak passing to the right came in contact with an upright post, against which a native was standing, and near which the occupant and his little son was also standing. The lightning struck the native, killing him instantaneously, and knocked the little boy down at his father's feet, leaving the father in a state of stupor for an instant ; but the scream of the little one aroused him, and he lifted the child, thanking his Creator that the poor little fellow was not severely injured (his chin being only cut by the force of the fall), and not unmindful of his own very narrow escape. The lightning then passed through the bottom of the hut and smashed a large stanchion, just underneath the upright, which it struck in its descent. The streak to the left did no other damage than smashing a beam and stanchion on that side. The streak which passed through the hut came in contact with a rafter above the dining-room, which it smashed, and passing downwards tore away the ceiling cloth and made shreds of the partition boards, passed through the bed-room and bathroom, smashing all in its way, then passed through the floor and, in escaping at the end of the hut, struck down, to rise no more, two bullocks which had been tied there for shelter. Meanwhile a flash also struck the Quarter-Master's store-room and, passing through the upper ventilator smashed a cross-beam and a rafter, tearing away the inside boarding, passed through the stone wall, and, crashing through the corrugated iron roof of the verandah, struck a carriage in a covered shed close by. A *sheestie* drawing water at one of the wells was also felled to the ground by lightning about the same time, but luckily was not severely injured. This is the second heavy thunder-storm which has occurred at this Rest Camp within the last five days, the first being on Sunday evening last, the 9th instant, on which occasion the lightning also struck No. 9 hut, tearing the planking down mercilessly and passing through the hut, knocked down the lady occupant, but luckily did no other injury, the lady being only a little shaken.—A RESIDENT.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Bridge of Boats over the Chenab at Wuzeerabad was taken down on the 2nd June.

DEATHS IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—We are glad to note that the Government have ordered that all deaths in railway trains should be reported to the police in view to inquests being held if necessary. Deaths in trains are by no means uncommon in this country, especially during the hot season, and we can quite understand that the necessity of the above rule being strictly observed has been urged on the railway authorities.—*Bangalore Herald.*

THE WEATHER AT UMBALLA.—The heat for the last few days has been excessive, and we are all anxiously looking out for rain. We believe so trying a hot season has not been experienced here for many years. On Thursday morning, it became cloudy, and there was a prospect of a speedy fall of rain ; but the clouds were in a short time dispersed, and we had to endure another dreadful hot-day. Yesterday was a windy day, and clouds of dust were blown along the streets. The temperature was considerably reduced.—*Mofussilite*, June 15.

TINNEVELLY.—We are sorry to learn from Tinnevelly that that unfortunate Palamcottah bridge has been again unfortunate. A newly-built arch has just given way. The centring of the first arch was taken away before the second arch had been sufficiently turned. This will of course cause extra delay and expense, though the centring was removed with the hope of hastening on the bridge. From the latest accounts it appears that the south-west monsoon—or rather a false burst of it—had visited the district of Tinnevelly on the 7th and 8th ultimo. The intense heat was at once perceptibly moderated.—*Madras Times.*

WE regret to announce the death of Diwan Nihal Chand at Lahore, on Sunday the 9th instant. The cause of his death is said to have been cholera. He was one of the chief diwans of the Cashmere State. The Punjab Government have telegraphed to the local authorities to express their great regret at his death.—*Indian Public Opinion*, June 14.

BOAT BRIDGES AND TRAFFIC.—The Bridge of Boats at Attock was taken down on the 7th instant. The serious interruption to traffic caused by the taking down of the boat bridges during the rains should cause the Government engineers to consider whether a subway should not be designed on all the railway bridges. If this is not now possible, how would it answer to have special ferry carriages made for the country traffic over the rivers? The railway is to correspond with the Grand Trunk Road, so that a very small diversion of the regular road would during the rains enable the road traffic to go on intermittingly if large broad ferry carriages were made for the bridge traffic. A small toll would repay all cost. Indeed all that was gained would be almost pure profit.—*Ibid.*

A COURT MARTIAL.

AT a general court martial, assembled at Morar, Gwalior, on 3rd May, Private James Kimmage, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge :—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence in having, at Morar, Gwalior, on the 28th February 1872, offered violence against Colour Serjeant David Powell, of the same battalion, by discharging at him a rifle, loaded with gunpowder and a bullet, the said Colour Serjeant Powell being his superior officer, and being then and there in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for life.

On this case Lord Napier of Magdala made the following note :—"Confirmed. The prisoner's deliberate and cold-blooded crime of attempting the life of Colour Serjeant Powell, aggravated by the insubordination of the soldier, and the unlawful use of his weapon, merited the severest sentence of the law. It is necessary for courts martial to remember that the crime of insubordination in the soldier alone requires the severest repression, and that it is greatly enhanced by the treacherous use of his weapon against his comrades. It should ever be remembered by the British soldier, that his arms are a sacred trust, committed to his honour for use against his country's enemies, and that to use them against a comrade is the base and dishonourable act of an assassin. The first five years of the prisoner's sentence shall be passed in India."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE s.s. Baroda arrived in harbour yesterday with the China and Australian mail. We find the following heads of intelligence in the *Overland China Mail* :—

JAPAN.

The Jinggisho, or Department for the Shinto gods, has been abolished, and a new department of Religious Instruction established instead. The worship of the Mikado's ancestors will in future be carried on inside of his palace for his own behoof only.—The abbots of the Buddhist temples have been made nobles.—The Government has decided to destroy the temples of Shiba, some of the most beautiful architectural remains in the country. The foreign journals are protesting.—The results of the recent census (35,000,000) are questioned ; from 18 to 22 millions is said be the true figure.—The Governor of Yedo is prosecuting Christians.—The opening of the railway has been postponed.

CHINA.

Swatow has been suffering from drought.—The Japanese Ambassador, to modify the Chino-Japanese treaty, arrived at Tientsing on the 16th May.—Prince Kung's memorial respecting the position of foreigners has been posted by the Chinese at the gates of Shanghai.—The Hankow tea market has opened.—Interesting details are published of the North China coal fields.—The Cantonese authorities are building new forts below the city, and arming them with Krupp guns.—Mr. Hart and suit have proceeded to Hainan to open the port of K'iung Chow.—The New Bank of China will commence business on the 1st January next year.—Imperialist successes over the Mahomedans are reported from Kweichow.—Mr. Seward, U. S. Consul General, has been presented with a complimentary address on leaving Shanghai.—The river is rising rapidly at Hankow.—Baron von Richthofen has been stopped in his Yunan explorations : he returns to Shanghai.—Steps are being taken to clear away the barriers in the Canton river.

HONGKONG.

Three coolie ships have left Macao during the past fortnight, with a total of 1,486 coolies.—A German house is about to start a line of coast steamers.—A ball was given yesterday (Friday, May 24) by H. E. the Governor in honour of H. M.'s birthday.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP.

(*Economist*, May 18.)

MR. GATHORNE HARDY, in his speech at the Canterbury banquet on Tuesday, hardly attempted to disguise the coldness with which he viewed his immediate chief in the Lower House—Mr Disraeli—as compared with the man whom he evidently regards as his own real chief, and as the real chief of the Conservative party—the Earl of Derby. Speaking of the Lancashire Conservatives, he said—"They have been addressed by one of the most eminent, calm-thinking, well-judging men that lives in this country—I mean the Earl of Derby. They have been addressed also recently in Lancashire by Mr. Disraeli," to whom no adjectives were applied, although the great speech of Mr. Disraeli was both a more recent and a more strongly marked political event than that of Lord Derby. Of course the difference in cordiality and emphasis was, and was meant to be, significant ; indeed Mr. Gathorne Hardy, in another part of his speech, took occasion to reiterate his dissatisfaction with the manner of Mr. Disraeli's great Reform Bill of 1867. In short, the drift of his speech, so far as it affected the leadership of the party, was to strengthen the rumours which have already told us that the Conservatives, should they soon return to power, will make a great effort to get Lord Derby acknowledged as the head of the Government, and to persuade Mr. Disraeli to take once more the second position of leader of the Lower House. Indeed, it is clear that as far as Mr. Gathorne Hardy is concerned, he would think the leadership of the Lower House far better lodged in the hands of a very different politician from Mr. Disraeli,—namely, Mr. Gathorne Hardy.

Now, nobody, we suppose, who understands England would be sorry to see the Conservatives led, if they are to return to power at all, not by Mr. Disraeli, but so far as it is possible by Lord Derby ;—we say so far as it is possible, because everybody knows that a Premier in the Upper House is in a very different position as regards power from a Premier in the House of Commons. Lord Derby is for one thing always *calculable*, which Mr. Disraeli is not. He is always sober and practical, which Mr. Disraeli is not. He is quite as open to the influence of new principles as Mr. Disraeli himself, and the particular principles to which his mind is most open are much more certain to be those which have gained real influence in Great Britain ; whereas Mr. Disraeli's mind is too often open to flighty and fanciful notions, which, when you come to look into them, are hardly principles at all, but dreamy apologies for principles. Further, Lord Derby is one of the greatest of English noblemen, and that alone tends to ensure him respect and sway with the Conservative party, who do not really reverence genius, though they are compelled to acknowledge it, and who often show themselves very restless indeed under Mr. Disraeli's guidance. All these considerations show that there would be a real advantage to the cohesion of the party, and to its docility when in action, in accepting Lord Derby's leadership ; and we will do Mr. Disraeli the justice to say that a sacrifice of this kind is just the sort of sacrifice which he is likely to make ; for he has repeatedly betrayed a considerable magnanimity in disregarding his own personal feelings, whenever he thought it really likely to serve his party that he should do so.

But it is quite another thing to suppose that the House of Commons could do as well without Mr Disraeli as with him. We can of course imagine an infinitely better leader for the Conservatives of the Lower House than he is, with all his abilities,—which indeed are, in many directions, too considerable for success. The late Sir Robert Peel was an infinitely better leader for the English Conservatives of the Lower House than Mr. Disraeli ; and with a man of that type to lead them, the Conservatives might regain power and keep it, we hardly like to think for what length of time. But though it is easy to conceive an ideal leader for the Conservatives of the Lower House of a much higher capacity for that work than Mr. Disraeli, we should entirely deny that there is any man now in the Lower House who is his equal, even for that purpose only, and certainly Mr. Gathorne Hardy is not the man. There are some things which it would be quite impossible for Mr. Disraeli to do better than he does. His conduct, for instance, throughout this unpleasant complication as to the Washington Treaty has been really admirable. He has shown not merely forbearance, but an anxiety to strengthen the hands of the Government during the negotiations, which entitles him to the hearty gratitude of the whole country. He has acted with the dignity and the complete superiority to party passions which English statesmen of the higher order usually show, but which it is a criterion only of the higher order of intelligence and calmness of intellect to show. Mr. Disraeli evinced the same superiority to party feeling in the later stages of the Irish Church Bill,—disentangling it from the imbroglio into which Lord Salisbury had got it in the House of Lords, and in conjunction with Lord Cairns, smoothing the way for it to pass at a time when it would have been a great national calamity if it had been defeated. On occasions of this kind Mr. Disraeli always shows a statesmanlike intellect, raised far above the desire to take a party advantage of a difficulty which, while it might be turned to account for purposes of the party, could not be so used without injury to the nation. He is very ambitious, but he does not really crave power with any passionate or uncontrollable longing. He is at times subtle and deep in his play, but he is always willing—perhaps sometimes even more than willing, anxious—to *wait* for the consummation of his plans. There is nothing small, or feverish, or violent about his mind. He is not "earnest," but he is not impulsive or vehement. He looks before and after, and in a great national emergency he is always cool and patient, and bent on serving the nation rather than the party. This, we think, it becomes Liberals to say of Mr. Disraeli just when his really admirable demeanour in relation to the recent American difficulty is before their eyes. And remember that this largeness and coolness of mind is one of the first and least common requisites of a party leader. And Mr. Gathorne Hardy certainly has never shown a trace of that sort of power. His mind is smaller, his political passions are much stronger, and his accessibility to large conceptions of duty is unfortunately less than Mr. Disraeli's. No doubt he is also less flighty and fanciful in his suggestions. He could hardly have supported theoretically the temporal power of the Pope as Mr. Disraeli has done. He could hardly have been so unwise as to remind the people of Lancashire in the course of a panegyric on the value of the Throne, that George III. was a remarkable illustration of the power which a constitutional monarch could gain and wield. Of this sort of almost wilfully capricious experiment on the educatibility of his party, Mr. Disraeli has no doubt been rather fond, and these are the flightinesses that make him so unintelligible and unpopular with them. But he does at least fulfil the first condition for a party leader,—he is raised greatly above his party, both in ability and in strength of character ; he can put himself outside his party and look at the needs both of the party and the nation from a cool external point of view. Mr. Gathorne Hardy cannot do this. He is a private in the ranks, with a gift for speaking which privates usually have not. His understanding is that of an average Conservative and no more ; his political passion is that of an average Conservative and something more ; his administrative power is that of an average Conservative and a good deal more ; his oratory is that of an average Conservative with the tongue unloosed,—and presents a good, solid, ardent, rather confused expression of slow prejudices raised to a dull heat ; but his statesmanship is *nil*. It would never do to have such a politician as Mr. Gathorne Hardy to lead the House of Commons.

MONSIGNORE CAPEL ON THE PATRISTICO-PROTESTANTS.

(*Spectator*, May 18.)

DR NEWMAN told the Anglo-Catholics at least two-and-twenty years ago what they must become if they continued to play their curious pranks of counterfeit Romanism within the pale of the Church of England. "You will no longer," he said, "be Anglo-Catholics, but Patristico-Protestants. You will be obliged to frame a religion for yourselves, and then to maintain it is that very truth, pure and celestial, which the Apostles promulgated. You will be induced of necessity to put together some speculation of your own, and then to fancy it of importance enough to din it into the ears of your neighbours, to plague the world with it, and if you have success, to convulse your own communion with the imperious inculcation of doctrines which you can never engraft upon it." And again, "Who makes the concessions to Catholics which you do, yet remains separate from them ? Who among Anglican authorities could speak of Penance as a sacrament as you do ? Who of them encourages, much less insists, upon auricular confession as you ? or makes fasting an obligation ? or uses the crucifix and the rosary ? or reserves the consecrated bread ? or believes in miracles as existing in your communion ? or administers, as I believe you do, Extreme Unction ? In some points you prefer Rome, in others Greece, in others England, in others Scotland ; and of that preference your own private judgment is the ultimate sanction. What am I to say to your conduct so preposterous ? Say you go by any authority whatever, and I shall know where to find you, and I shall respect you. Swear by any school or religion, old or modern, by Ronge's Church, or the Evangelical Alliance, nay, by yourselves, and I shall know what you mean, and will listen to you. But do not come to me with the latest fashion of opinion which the world has seen, and protest to me that it is the oldest. Do not come to me at this time of day with views palpably new, isolated, original, *sui generis*, warranted old neither by Christian nor unbeliever, and challenge me to answer what I really have not the patience to read. Life is not long enough for such trifles. . . . Nor pretend that you are but executing the sacred duty of defending your own communion. Your Church does not thank you for a defence which she has no dream of appropriating. You innovate on her professions of doctrine, and then you bid us love her for your innovations. You cling to her for what she denounces, and you almost anathematize us for taking a step which you would please her best by taking also. You call it restless, impatient, undutiful in us to do what she would have us do, and you think it a loving and confiding course to believe, not her, but you."

So wrote Dr. Newman in 1850, and Monsignore Capel only last Sunday was commenting in the Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral at Kensington in very much the same spirit on the antics of the party which has, as Dr. Newman prophesied, distinguished itself in the meantime by the caprices of its obedience and the arbitrariness of its authority which has fallen so much in love with the idea of authority in the abstract as to initiate and carry through a rebellion against all such authorities in the concrete as were set over it ; and like that far mightier revolution which bore witness to liberty by filling the prisons, and to fraternity by massacre and to equality by despotism, has shown its reference for the Apostolic succession by defying the Bishops, and its value for true Apostolic humility by imposing on the consciences of the laity spiritual prescriptions far more drastic and absolute than any other Church in Christendom has ever heard of. Monsignore Capel's address, no doubt, had a Roman Catholic drift. He was not unwilling to contrast the comparative liberty of the Roman Catholic laity with the theatrical servitude in which these experimentalising priests among the Patristico-Protestants bind the wills of those who submit themselves to their guidance. He was anxious to compare the comparative moderation of the authority which is not of to-day or yesterday, but has a tradition of centuries behind it, with the violence of this brand-new *regime* of self-created sacerdotalism. But whatever his motive and *arrière pensée*, the lesson he gave to these advocates of capricious submission to laws of their own choosing, and capricious imposition of an authority of their own invention, was not the less good. It was Dr. Newman's lesson illustrated by facts and pointed by flagrant examples. If you want to find violent forms of spiritual rule, go where it is new-born, self-willed, and free from the restraint of custom and the limits of a systematic gradation. If you want to find obedience which is almost slavish, combined with rebellion that is almost vindictive, go where there is no limit to the spirit of obedience except the caprice which suggested it, and no constitutional principle by which the resistance to authority may be regulated and controlled. Monsignore Capel asserts,—and all one hears of the eccentricities of the Ritualist movement would support his assertion that the Ritualist clergy dictate to their people whom they should see, and they should know, and even whether they should, or should not, hold intercourse with their own friends and relations. "He knew people were held in a servitude in this respect that was to him simply appalling" [no doubt, more because of its heretical origin than its extent]. "Were he to read to the congregation letters in his possession written on those very points by people who were becoming Catholics" [there, no doubt, is the sting], "he felt sure each person present would declare he could scarcely believe what was said. There was this abyss between the Catholics and the Ritualists. The former had an authority and submitted to it ; they believed in an authority ; but the Ritualists believed it not, because they were bound to take authority from themselves." To say the Ritualist do not *believe* in the authority they invent for themselves is most likely a blunder. People are apt to be very much in love with the authority which represents self-will, and are easily deluded by its fascinations. But certainly it is worth some consideration why this mock-Romanism out-Romanises Rome itself in its austerities and observances, while differing from Rome so very widely in the fiery disrespect with which it treats its constitutional rulers, because they do not rule as it desires to be ruled.

And that brings us back to Dr. Newman's phrase for them "Patristico-Protestants." These Ritualists are not in search of a human custodian and organ of revealed truth any more than we are. They are no believers at all in a divinely-superintended Institution which has truth committed to it, that it, and it alone, really understands. They believe that they can find truth by its own light,—and that, when they have found it, all who are blind to it, whether they be above them in the ecclesiastical order or not, are undeserving of deference from those who see it. They are not, it is true, Protestants in the sense of protesting against the superstitions which were thrown off at the Reformation. On the contrary, they protest strongly against the disuse of those usages. But they are Protestants in the sense of going entirely by their own spiritual, and moral, and intellectual judgment in deciding what it is right to think and what it is right to do. True, they claim to go by the usages of the Primitive Church ; but, as Monsignore Capel shows, they exceed those usages in every direction whenever they see a rite which takes their fancy. They respect neither their Bishops nor the Prayer-Book, if these warn them against adoration of the elements or intercession for the dead, or enforcing the practice of auricular confession. It is the supposed intrinsic beauty and fascination of these rites which captivate them, and neither rubrics nor episcopal voices have the slightest power to withhold them. They invoke the Virgin and the Saints not because they can show that up to any particular age the practice was universal, but because it strikes them as an affecting practice, which softens the heart and brings them aid at critical moments. They celebrate the "three hours' agony," as Monsignore Capel pointed out, not because there is a vestige of such a practice in antiquity, still less in our Prayer-Book, but because it seems to them to conduce to edification. They not only go by private judgment in all this, but by a private judgment which has more highly elaborated tests and affinities than any religious private judgment which was ever known before. The ordinary tendency of private judgment is of course to simplify, because it is usually much easier to see objections to an old practice than to see reasons for a new. But this Patristico-Protestants protest in favour of everything which gives them a new impulse of imaginative adoration, and see no objections except to anything that restrains their ardour for the feelings to which religious ceremonies give rise. In short, they love authority not at all for itself, but only as the excuse for more religious procedure, more picture, and more emotion. They are Protestants, not against superstition, but against rationalism, and they are patristical only because the early Fathers (whom they greatly surpass in their ritualism) happened to be less reasoning and more pictorial and emotional than our own age. It is sympathy with the Fathers, not reverence for them, which makes them appear to appeal to patristic authority. The Roman Catholics are far more rationalist than the Ritualist, for Romanists found their ritualism upon the theory of a divine but developing jurisdiction. They do what the Church tells them because it tells them, and not because they can see at a glance that this rite softens the heart and that rite raises the devotion. They cling by an institution and confess their inability to judge for themselves of anything beyond this,—that that institution is their best guide. But the Patristico-Protestants, though they disavow reason, find no substitute for it in any institution. What they call 'authority' is really a highly organised form of imitative experiment. They adopt freely all sorts of hints from Churches which they would think it a sin to obey. They borrow patterns of devotion of which they would bitterly resent the imposition. They mean by authority their own standard of devout taste ;—to subject themselves to a law of their own, taken on eclectic principles from all the Churches ;—which is not even as much as the French soldiers mean when they demand the right to choose their own officers, for the latter do at least agree to be guided by men whose decisions they cannot really foresee at the time of the election, but the Patristico-Protestants submit themselves to no discretion anywhere, but choose their own rules and defy their ecclesiastical superiors. Choosing by the taste and fancy, instead of by the reason, is not less Protestant, and a great deal more risky, than common private judgment, for after all, the reason is the judicial faculty which can apply a standard to the tastes, while the tastes cannot measure the reason by anything in themselves. We should be disposed to say that there are no Protestants at all in whom the self-will of religious feeling goes so far as with the Ritualists. Roman Catholics may delight to reason, and Protestants may delight to obey, but this Patristico-Protestantism is irrational self-will,—a characteristic which contains the chief weakness to which Protestants are liable in happy combination with the chief weakness to which Romanists are liable, and is destitute of the peculiar strength of both.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

YESTERDAY (May 17), Lieut. C. E. H. Vincent, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a young gentleman who has recently been to Russia to learn the language, and who took advantage of his residence, and of the uniform kindness and courtesy of Russian officers, to learn something of the army organization of that country, gave the result of his inquiries in an interesting lecture at the Royal United Service Institution, under the presidency of Gen. Sir Wm. Codrington. Briefly sketching the old state of things, which is now rapidly passing away, he described the army as at one time having no regular system of recruiting, the recruits that were taken coming from the lower class of the peasantry—nobles, merchants, traders, clergy, an some communities of peasants being exempt from service—no reserves, and no system of educating officers. The enlightened ruler who now sits on the throne of Russia saw the necessity of change during the Crimean war, though the need of social reforms for a time delayed it. The war of 1866 determined the action of the Government, though it was not until the 16th of March 1870, that the Imperial Ukase was issued proclaiming the liability to military service of every Russian subject, and since then Gen. Milutin, assisted by a commission, has been engaged in a work of thorough reorganisation. As the Russian Empire contains 36,000,000 of males, there would be, if all the men of fighting age were called out some 6,000,000, more or less, fit to

THE BANISHED COMMUNISTS.

(Daily News, May 18.)

THE twelve condemned French prisoners whom the Government of M. Thiers has just presented to England have now found a temporary refuge at a little Club instituted by their compatriots in Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road. The gift of these men to our country was unaccompanied by any money bribe. They were all but penniless when they left France, and they had, of course, to come to London on foot. The severe privations of such a journey in the present season have necessarily told terribly on the weaker men; and though the rags in which the poor creatures arrived here have now been replaced by more decent clothing, the bodily traces of hardship still remain in the shape of swollen limbs, and blistered, if not lacerated, feet. Their brother refugees appear to have done what they could. One has sent them a blanket, another a rug; the Club has provided them with a quantity of clean straw, and on this straw, in the upper rooms of the house, they lie at night, or both day and night in the case of those who are still invalided. In type they nearly all belong very distinctly to the working-class of the towns, though some few have the look of field labourers. This appearance of rusticity may, however, be in part an effect of their tramp to town.

The following account of the circumstances of their deportation, taken down exactly as it was delivered, may not be uninteresting. The speaker referred more particularly to himself; but in all its main points his story was that of his companions. While speaking, he lay on the straw in a back room in the house in Francis-street, unable to move, owing to the blisters on his feet and the swelling in his ankles. He began by producing a *livret*, in confirmation of his statement that he had been employed for seven years by one firm in Paris, and that his conduct had been unexceptionable for all that time. For the defence of Paris he had enrolled himself in the National Guard, and on the outbreak of the insurrection he had been one of the great majority of that body that supported the Commune. On the capture of the city by the Versailles troops he was taken prisoner and sent to the pontoons of L'Orient, where for some months he was kept in ignorance of the charge against him, and was at the same time forced to endure great privations. On the 28th of March last he was brought before a court-martial, accused of having worn the uniform of the Commune, found guilty, and condemned to banishment. He was first transferred to the prisons of Versailles, and afterwards to Paris, where he had many friends, but was not allowed to communicate with them. He remained in Paris till Friday last, when at six o'clock in the evening himself and the eleven other men who have accompanied him were told to hold themselves in readiness to leave the city in two hours for a foreign destination to them unknown. Being absolutely penniless, he begged for permission to see his friends, but this was refused, and at eight o'clock he was handcuffed and taken with the rest in a prison van to the northern station, where a railway prison van awaited the party. He reached Calais in the morning of Saturday and here for the first time he learned definitely that he was to be taken to England. He had not tasted food of any kind since three on the previous afternoon, and in answer to his repeated demand for something to eat he was told that he might buy what he liked, but that nothing would be provided for him. At nine o'clock he was marched to the prison at Calais with his companions, and here he was served with a pennyworth of bread and a piece of cheese. At one o'clock, without receiving any other refreshment, he was led to the boat. Before leaving Calais he saw the Commissary of Police, who refused to give him any money for his railway journey to London, but told him to apply to the French Consul on reaching Dover. This he did immediately on leaving the boat, but the Consul equally refused to render him the slightest assistance, and referred him, with the other men, to the local authorities, by whom he was eventually provided with a workhouse supper and a workhouse lodging for the night, as has been already stated.

The next morning the twelve men emptied their pockets, and found they had ten francs in all among them to serve for their journey to London and their subsistence on the road. They had, of course, no alternative but to walk, and their first day's stage was to Canterbury, where they were glad to put up with the same workhouse accommodation. The people *en route* were for the most part kind to them, and for the first day, with the little money they had in hand, they managed to get something to eat. At Canterbury one of them was so footsore and so completely exhausted, the rains of the preceding day having told severely on his already enfeebled frame, that they clubbed together their remaining store of cash to send him on to London by train. This done the eleven set out for Faversham on foot, subsisting by the way on the occasional charity of the cottagers and others, and on raw vegetables dug up in the fields. From Faversham they walked to London, without stopping anywhere for a regular night's rest. The weakest ones were dragged along by those less enfeebled, and when they were all too tired to go farther, they lay down for an hour or so under the hedges, or in any other rude shelter at hand.

But little more remains to be said. The men all state positively that their deportation to England without any provision, either in money, clothes, or food for their journey to London, was a deliberate act of the French authorities. Their condition was known to the authorities before they started; it was made known to the French Consul at Dover, and that functionary relieved himself of all responsibility by turning them over as simple paupers to the workhouse of the town. They show no desire to make capital out of their sufferings on the road to London; but it needs no detailed statement to make it apparent that those sufferings must have been extreme. That men so situated should not have been rendered utterly desperate and reckless says something for their self-control. Their protestations of innocence in regard to what are known as the atrocities of the Commune have, of course, no bearing on the question of the indignity offered to England in the mode of their banishment. They one and all declare, however, that as they found themselves in Paris on the outbreak of the insurrection, they had no choice but to remain there, and that they took up arms against the Assembly solely to save themselves from the anger of the Government that was then in possession of the city.

AT THE "SALON."

(Pall Mall Budget, May 24.)

M. TIMOLEON TARTINE has been commissioned by his editor to do the Salon for the *Cigare*. The task involves labour and peril, but M. Tartine feels equal to both emergencies, the labour being of the kind he likes and the peril—which consists of cold-shouldering, epigrammatic utterances, and hfre and there infuriated challenges from unappreciated artists—of a sort his profession has inured him to. M. Tartine is not blind, however, to the lustre which attends the functions of "Salonnier." M. Thiers was once Salonnier (*i.e.* art critic) to the *National*; M. Guizot discharged the same duties for two years on the *Constitutionnel*; M. Edmond About's "Salon of 1863" is one of his most justly esteemed literary works; and there are three writers—MM. Théophile Gautier, Arsène Houssaye, and Paul de Saint-Victor—who have brought the science of art criticism to such a cultivated pitch that their yearly articles on the Exhibition are looked forward to with almost as much interest as the Exhibition itself. M. Tartine does not think of entering into a competition of word-painting with M. Gautier, nor will he strive to emulate M. Houssaye in his fabrication of coloured adjectives, nor does he mean to select half a dozen pictures out of the whole lot, and write a three-column poem over each of them as it is M. de Saint-Victor's practice to do. His views are more modest. He takes note of the fact that Sundays and Thursdays are days on which the vulgar are admitted gratis to the Exhibition, and when consequently that edifice should be avoided; and he presents himself there on all the other days to do a couple of hours' strolling and gallanting from two to four.

Truth to say, not the least singular thing about the present Exhibition is that it should exist at all. When one reflects that a year ago Paris was in the possession of that artistic crew who fired the Tuileries, and were only saved by a miracle from burning the Louvre; when one remembers that people were much more concerned then to know whether France herself would be alive in a year than to speculate as to whether she would still be in a condition to produce pictures, a Frenchman may well feel a little proud at the elasticity of his country to which this Salon bears testimony. It is true that there are much fewer works of art exhibited this season than formerly, the total number of pictures being 1,536, and the grand total of paintings, sculptures, and architectural plans 2,067. But then this comes of the severity of the jury, not of any diminution in the amount of work done. As M. Tartine sails one afternoon into the coquettish garden where the sculptures are exposed, he is accosted by that great but misconstrued genius M. Praxitèle Gachepâte, who, with features glowering under his wide-awake, says, "Ah, you are come to witness the traces of jobbery and favouritism that are scattered around us?" "No; I am come to see the Exhibition," answers M. Tartine, innocently. "It is all the same thing," rejoins M. Gachepâte, with bitterness. "The Republic comes, and what does it do?—encourage Art? No; it hands over the election of the jury to those only who have won medals, and consequently disfranchises some who have never won a medal, and who would not accept a medal—do you hear that, Tartine?—even if I had gained one." M. Tartine, who is aware that a certain coolness has sprung up between M. Gachepâte and the jury owing to a statue of Hercules and the Hydra which has been left out in the cold, maintains a discreet silence, and examines M. Carpeaux's group of the "Four Quarters of the Globe," while M. Gachepâte proves as clearly as anybody can desire that a jury elected without bias, M. G.'s co-operation, is no jury at all, but only a committee of nepotists.

The sculptors, however, cannot complain that their works are ill-displayed, for there is no crowding; each bust and statue has its fair chance, standing well alone with plats of grass and flowers behind, and the light coming down in an even flood through the awning spread above the garden. The painters enjoy the same fair play. Formerly there was a "room of honour" for the magnates of the brush; and the jury exercised very despotic powers in the matter of hanging. This year the pictures are classed alphabetically, the only exception made being in favour of Mdlle. Nélie Jacquemart, who, not finding the portrait of M. Thiers placed to her liking, transferred it on her own authority to a better room, dislodging two or three pictures of brother artists in the process. M. Tartine quite approves this manner of acting, for Mdlle. Jacquemart is young and very agreeable; besides which, in trampling the by-laws of the Exhibition under foot, she is only proclaiming her adherence to the principles of women's rights as universally understood among her charming sex—that is, the right of ladies to have their own way, all rules and regulations notwithstanding. As he muses upon all this, and admires the really bold and clever (though a trifle too stern) portrait of the President, M. Tartine suddenly hears his name pronounced behind him by two distinguished ladies with whose acquaintance he is honoured. Both seem excited, and the foremost, addressing him peremptorily, says:—"M. Tartine, you are going to do me a favour. In dealing with the pictures exhibited by the members of the jury you will say that they are all bad, every one of them, and that it is quite a torture to look at them." "With pleasure," answers M. Tartine, astonished and bowing; "but may I ask the reason?" "Oh, the reason," breaks in the second lady, ruffling the leaves of her catalogue with energy. "You will never believe the reason, M. Tartine, when we tell you. You know the two portraits which M. Raphael Crouton painted of us? You saw them at his studio with us one day. Well, the jury have refused them." "Yes," takes up the first lady, her bright eyes flaming; "refused them, M. Tartine, and this while they have accepted the portraits of two of my best friends, Mesdames A. and B., who, I am sure, are perfect frights. Look at that picture of M. Thiers, too; I am sure I am as pretty as M. Thiers, and my dresses look quite as well as that brown coat he is wearing, and my fan would be quite as artistic an object as those two old volumes of Tacitus which Mdlle Jacquemart has placed on the table near him!" M. Tartine knows quite enough of ladies to be aware that if he undertook the defence of the jury he would expose himself to the withering suspicion of having acted in connivance with them. He therefore sings chorus to all the ladies choose to say, and it is not until after he has agreed with them that all the jurymen's paintings are very daubs that he ventures to hint that M. Raphael Crouton is not, perhaps, an artistic eagle, and that the refusal of the jury was probably intended rather to teach him, M. Crouton, to paint better another time than as a slight on the ladies who had been his sitters. This view is not fully accepted until M. Tartine declares that he for his own part never thought M. Crouton's portraits did justice to their originals, and as an example of what good portraits should be he takes the ladies to see M. Perignon's picture of Mdme. Aboni (1227) and Mdlle. Félicie Schneider's portrait of a young girl, a Mdlle. A. H—— (1394). M. Tartine's ladies are fain to own that M. Raphael Crouton never did so much for them as this; and that confession extracted, M. Tarnite has no difficulty in bringing them to admire the picture of a young Arab girl, "Attendant son Seigneur at Maître," by M. Boulanger; and "Le Chaudron," by M. Vollon—though, to be sure, when the ladies learn that both MM. Boulanger and Vollon are on the jury their enthusiasm sinks a degree, and one of them observes that the Arab girl as she stands by her master's horse, looks a very pert and brazen young lady; while the other opines that to draw the portrait of a copper caldron is to take a very kitchen-like view of art.

There are not many pictures relating to the war, and none at all depicting the events of the Commune. Such few war pictures as there are, however, are good. There is a "Patrouille de Uhlans surpris par une embuscade de francs-tireurs," by M. Princeteau, which is sufficiently sensational and graphic. A Uhlan is seen rolling headlong off his horse, while another to the right is about to follow his example under the compulsion of a rifle bullet which has hit him in the chest. Naturally, M. Princeteau has given his Uhlans the faces of fiends. M. Bellezellère has produced a young French soldier, life-size, dying and abandoned in a snow plain. He calls it "L'Oublié," and the work is chiefly remarkable for the accurate realism of the snow-flakes on the soldier's uniform. A group of officers of all arms taking leave of one another after the capitulation of Metz and seeing Bazaine's prisoner-army defile before them, attracts a good deal of notice; but M. Tartine is of opinion that M. Protais's officers can never have worn such tragic countenances as that in real life. "If they had," says he, "there would have been no bringing them to capitulate; they would have let themselves be hashed first." M. Armand Dumaresq has exhibited a "Défense de St. Quentin," with portraits of M. Anatole de la Forge, the Prefect, and some of his coadjutors, all very life-like, but the grouping is crowded and unnatural. M. Henri Dupray has a "Grand Garde"—that is, a squad of soldiers endeavouring to cross a village street under the fire of a Prussian battery. One of the soldiers is well across, another has been rolled into the dust with a broken head, the rest are sheltering themselves in doorways. Perhaps this is the best war picture of all, M. Dupray having succeeded in giving his French soldiers just that nimble, devil-may-care look which belongs to them. There are rather too many "Alsaces," and the chief one among them, M. Gustave Doré's, must be pronounced even by that artist's warmest admirers to be a failure. It is large, melodramatic, and lugubrious. Alsace must not look so limp and woe-begone, if she ever means to take a hand in the "revanche." A much fresher and more hopeful Alsace is M. Richomme's "Vergiss-mein-nicht"—a young girl holding three ribbons, red, white, and blue, in her hands, and looking at them with an expression which shows rather tender trustfulness in the future than useless lamentations over the past. A third Alsace, by M. Pabst, introduces us to a florid young person, who is reading M. Gambetta's news-paper, *La Republique Française*, with an interest which must be highly flattering to the writers on that journal.

But the afternoon is waning, and before the time for closing arrives M. Tartine wishes to show his fair companions a few pictures which will have a special mention in his Salon. M. Boncza's "Dow" is one of them—a most mirthful, blithesome figure of a feminine sprite, nude and winged; M. de Coninck's colossal "Geneviéve de Brobant" is another; Geneviéve's face being a masterpiece of wild and yet womanly beauty. Then comes M. Chintreuil's "Branch of Apple-blossoms," one of the successes of the year; and two views of Dordrecht and Amsterdam, by M. Justin Ouvrié, who, formerly unrivalled as a water-colour artist, seems anxious to achieve new and increased fame as an oil-painter. Of course M. Tartine is obliged to stop before M. J. Breton's "Peasant Girls," for they say this picture will win the gold medal, but he does not seem to be much impressed with it. The girls, he observes, are pale, sentimental, and delicate, as if they had been nourished on chicken and hock; the ladies, however, put M. Tartine in a minority by declaring that this is exactly a peasant girls should be, and that the realistic bouxomness of the peasant wenches M. Courbet used to paint before he had been "most justly" debarred from exhibiting at all was something quite brutal and shocking. This opinion brings the group before the naval picture of "The *Alabama* and *Kearsarge*," by M. Manet, M. Courbet's pet disciple. If it had not been for M. Manet being a Gambettist and a free-thinker of the deepest dye, it is certain that the ladies would have given a word of praise to this picture, which in its way is perfect, but as good art cannot possibly come from a Radical brush M. Manet is scouted. The ladies appear to forget what a terrible Radical M. Gerome was before he rose to honours, for as they make their way towards the door of egress they bewail his absence from the present Exhibition. M. Tartine is more inclined to regret that of Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur and that of M. Hamon, the favourite painter of child-faces, but he states his patriotic conviction that, on the whole, there is not a country in the world could show a better art exhibition than this, and the ladies agree with him. However, they remain unshaken in their conviction that they owe two grudges—one to M. Raphael Crouton, for having painted them badly; the other to the jury for having refused his bad paintings. M. Tartine does not attempt to confute this logic; he knows it would be useless.

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Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

AUDITORS.
Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rate.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorized to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.
Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 8
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 50 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,426, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 with the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
J. F. Moir, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. McIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

ALL FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

Capital Rs. 5,00,000 (purposely kept at this sum to leave a large surplus to Policyholders) with Power to Increase.

ASSURANCES AT THE LOWEST SAFE RATES.
A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is *guaranteed* after the 3rd year to those assured on the "With Profit" Scale, with prospect of a quinquennial bonus.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
PUNCTUAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.
CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq.,
VICE-PRESIDENT INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

BOMBAY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. LANG, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
A. LAYHAM, Esq. (Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.), Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D.
JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D., European General Hospital.
POLICY-HOLDERS' AUDITOR.
G. R. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant.
BANKERS.
THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. MANISTY AND FLETCHER.
SECRETARY.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

THE VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S POLICIES, AS FAMILY PROVISION OR BUSINESS SECURITY, BY THE NATURE OF THE INVESTMENTS WHICH CAN BE REALIZED AT ANY TIME, IS UNIMPEACHABLE.

Forms of Proposal for Assurances may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Offices or Agencies.

D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.
BRANCH OFFICE, 4 Church Lane, Bombay.

LONDON.
BANKERS—The Bank of Scotland, Lothbury, E.C.

EDINBURGH.
AGENT—James Haswell, Esq., W.S., 7, St. Andrew's Square.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

INDIAN BRANCH.—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
Thomas A. Apcar, Esq. (Apcar and Co., Merchants).
J. C. Murray, Esq. (Reddiewell, Bullen and Co., Merchants).
Honorable G. C. Paul, Officiating Advocate General.
C. Sanderson, Esq. (Berners, Sanderson and Upton, Solicitors)—Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
A. Thorndike, Esq. (Atkinson, Tilton and Co., Merchants).
Manager in India—C. H. Ogbourne, Esq.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.

Instead of charging rates admittedly higher than are necessary this Company gives from the first (on the non-participating scale) almost as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with *perfect safety* bear, reserving eighty per cent of the profits of the Life Department for distribution among those who by the payment of a higher or profit rate become entitled to participate in the periodical Bonuses.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE ARMY.

Officers serving in India will find it more advantageous to join this Company than any other, for the following reasons:—
1st.—To those who may elect to pay Military Rates.—The Military rates of this Company are *not only lower than the rates of any other Company*, but, if paid continuously, *they cover active service in any part of the world.*
Sadly,—Officers in Civil employ, or *doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace*, can assure at Civil rates in terms of this Company's Concession to the Army, full particulars of which may be obtained from the Manager on application.
These rates, which are as follows, will compare favourably with the Civil Rates of other Offices transacting Life Business in India. Payments can be made half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, if desired.

YEARLY PREMIUM FOR THE ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 REDUCIBLE TO ENGLISH RATE FROM DATE OF ARRIVAL AT ALEXANDRIA OR PORT SAID, HOMEWARD BOUND.

FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.				FOR SHORT PERIODS, viz.							
Age next Birthday.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age next Birthday.	Age next Birthday.	For one year.		For three years.		For seven years.		Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		
30	35 0 0	39 0 0	30	35 & under 40	28	0	28	0	29	0	35 & under 50
35	38 0 0	42 0 0	35								
40	42 0 0	47 0 0	40								
45	48 0 0	54 0 0	45	40	29	0	30	0	31	0	40
50	55 0 0	62 0 0	50	45	33	0	34	0	36	0	45
				50	38	0	39	0	42	0	50

The Commercial Union is a young Office (first Life Policy issued in 1862), *and is therefore free from old Liabilities.*
Its Investments are all of a *first-class character*, and exhibit a large increase on 31st December 1871, as compared with 31st December 1870.
Its accounts in detail have been published annually from the commencement.
The "Commercial Union" occupies a first-class position at home, as shown by the price of its shares (on the London Stock Exchange). They are higher in proportion to the age of the Office than the shares of any other Assurance Company transacting Business in India. Quotation, 165 per cent premium—*vide Investor's Monthly Manual*, 30th December 1871.
Its Bonus to participating Policy-holders, 31st December 1867, will compare favourably with the Bonuses of other Offices.
Lives assured with the "Commercial Union" at Indian rates (not being sea-faring persons) are permitted to reside *in any part of the world* in time of peace.
Claims are paid *one month* after satisfactory proof of death.
The Company is *entirely free from amalgamations.*
Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to the undersigned or any of the Agents.

SUGGESTIONS TO AN INTENDING ASSURANT IN SELECTING AN ASSURANCE OFFICE.

1. Satisfy yourself that the amount of paid-up Capital is sufficient to afford reasonable protection against unexpected Losses, such as may be caused by an epidemic or other contingency.
2. See that the Office publishes its detailed Accounts yearly, in the form prescribed by the Assurance Companies'